

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1798.

PARIS, May 29.

ACCOUNTS from Rome state that there are now 50,000 Neapolitans upon the frontiers, so that the public ways are defended by batteries, as if the king of Naples was threatened with invasion. We further learn that the king himself has advanced as far as Civitella du Tronto. The animosity against the French has been excited by some ecclesiastics in the communes of the Roman republic, where several persons have been killed.

Sieyes, in his way to Berlin, is expected to stop at Rastadt, where in place of the new director Treillard, he is to settle the peace of the German empire.

The court of Berlin is at this hour the theatre of the most important political affairs—Conferences are incessantly held between the Russian and English ambassadors, and those of the northern courts, who send off couriers without intermission.

It is reported, that for the line of demarcation are intended 250,000 men, composed of Prussians, Russians and Saxons.

We hear that our troops have taken possession of Wurzburg and Bamberg, which are to be given as an indemnity to the stadholders.

The three months presidency of Merlin having expired, Rewbell succeeds him as president of the Directory.

Negotiations are going on between Hesse and Prussia, the result of which we shall learn in due time.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 22d Floreal (May 11) states, that the convoy of eighty-six vessels which sailed from that port on the 8th of the month, had arrived safely at Toulon after a passage of three days—two months provisions were put on board these vessels.

The Genoese government has refused a passage to the king of Sardinia's troops.

The report is confirmed that Passawan Oglou has made several successful sorties against the armies which besieged him in Widdien. It appears also, that he lately attacked a corps of 4000 men in the neighbourhood of Orfowa, commanded by the governor of that fortress, and completely defeated them. It is said that seven neighbouring pachas, who ought to have sent assistance to the governor of Orfowa, took no part in the last engagement with Passawan Oglou.

The representations which were entertained of a bombardment of the city of Havre are not realized: the minister of marine had received no such information. We hope that there is no better foundation for the reports in circulation of the English having effected a descent on the Batavian territory, where it is said they have destroyed the dykes, and inundated part of the province of Utrecht.

The Executive Directory have published a decree, extending the time granted to the new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, for the disposal of the English merchandise, to the 19th of June.

Is Buonaparte, says one of our writers, going to Egypt, to Ireland, to Scotland, to London, or to Jamaica? Why should we sail from Toulon to go to either England, Scotland, or Ireland? Why should he take men of science with him, if he is going to Lisbon, or to Jamaica? Why should we attack Naples at the moment when we are sending an ambassador there? He must then be going to Egypt—but what should he do there? Why, join the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, by cutting through the Isthmus of Suez. It would require 30 years to make this canal navigable. This enterprise would not be productive of that peace with England to which we wish to force them. It cannot therefore be to Egypt that he is going. We recollect, that in the dispatches of Buonaparte from Italy, he often speaks of Macedonia, which gave birth to Alexander, and which was the spot whence this conqueror set off to make himself master of Asia, which is the inexhaustible spring whence the English derive their riches. It is therefore to Asia that Buonaparte is going. Indeed I know nothing about it.

We are assured that the Executive Directory, willing to give a new proof of its sincerity towards its allies, has issued orders to the French troops to march to the assistance of the king of Sardinia against the insurgents.

It is now certain that the pope will go from Tuscany into Spain, and not into the states of the emperor, as had been reported.

LONDON, June 4.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

London Gazette, Saturday, June 2.

Dublin Castle, May 29, 1798.

Official report from major general Sir James Duff, dated Monkserron, May 29, 1798. I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with 60 dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field pieces, with a curtain gun, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to government. By means of cars for the infantry, I reached this place in 28 hours. I am now, at 7 o'clock this morning (Monday), marching to sur-

round the town of Kildare, the head quarters of the rebels, with 7 pieces of artillery, 140 dragoons, and 350 infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach, which will escort to Naas. I am sufficiently strong. You may depend upon my prudence and success. My guns were well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men, have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations, I will endeavour to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some of the yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they should not be hurt. Unfortunately some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

(Signed)

J. DUFF.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

Yesterday advices were received from lieutenant col. Foote, of the North Cork regiment of militia, that having advanced with 200 men against a very numerous body of rebels his party was attacked when exhausted by the length of their march, and after killing a great number of the enemy, it was almost entirely cut off. Late in the evening general Lake arrived from Kilkullen, where he received the unconditional submission of a body of rebels amounting to near 2000, who, after having delivered up their arms, and seven persons who were their leaders, were permitted to return into the king's peace.—Their sorrow and repentance seemed complete. The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parts, have also begged to make an unconditional submission.

June 7.

No mail has arrived this day from Dublin; but one from the North of Ireland, by way of Portsmouth, brings us accounts from Belfast three days later than by the last mail.

Mr. Mason, one of his majesty's messengers, also arrived this morning from Ireland, with government dispatches.

The unfortunate lord Edward Fitzgerald, we have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in resisting those who apprehended him.

The reports respecting the Toulon fleet are so various and contradictory that but little reliance can be placed on any of them. The most probable is, that it is destined for the west of Ireland. It is even rumoured, that six of them have been captured by earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the report rests. We hope, however, that some of our naval force will render a good account of them.

DUBLIN, May 31.

We are extremely happy to announce, that in several parts of the country numbers of the infatuated peasantry are coming in, surrendering their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance.—In the neighbourhood of Coolock, we hear, no less than 500 have come in in the course of Tuesday and the day before, acknowledging their crimes, and delivering up their arms; and this, we understand, has been in a great measure owing to the humane exertions of the hon. captain Anneley.

June 3.

Ennisceorthy (about 48 miles south of Dublin, on a fine river called the Slaney), is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every protestant to death.

Mr. Moor, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps against the rebels, his lieutenant, who was a catholic, cried out that "he would not fire on his fellow citizens;"—"Nor I—Nor I!" ran through the corps. On which Mr. Moor called out, "What I have I no loyal men amongst you to stand by me?" Six or seven men instantly stood forward, who, with Mr. Moor, as instantly lost their lives, and the traitors fled to join the rebels.

The progress of the rebellion has been by no means so alarming within the last three days as its outset threatened.

SALEM, (Mass.) July 31.

As the public knowledge of the life of Marcou, we trust the following particulars respecting them will not prove unacceptable to our readers:—The largest of these islands does not contain above one acre of land; but it is dangerous to approach, and is securely fortified at the accessible part; it is not distant more than two gun-shots from the coast of France, and La

Hogue may be seen from it; between it and the mouth of the Seine our frigates are stationed to intercept the French coasting trade, and block up the river that runs from the capital. With a small force, in barracks, these little rocks have, for above three years, now braved the French republic of France; and twice before the attempts to take it failed, owing to the skill and activity of the governor.

[Lon. Gaz.]

Late accounts from Europe say, that the French have given up the idea of the invasion of England, since they could not take the island of St. Marcou from about 100 men;—that the "army of England" had been ordered to Switzerland and the Upper Rhine; and that it was greatly diminished by desertion.

Of all the marks of patriotism exhibited in the present crisis, none reflect so much honour on the country, or have so fatally wounded the French partisans, as the general subscriptions of individuals for building ships for government, and fortifying our harbours, and voluntary corps of young men offering their lives for the service of their country.

BOSTON, August 4.
THE FEVER.

The selectmen having had a consultation with the physicians of the town, find from their reports, that from the first appearance of the fever, viz. from the 1st of July, which has proved so mortal as to excite some alarm, both in town and country—but sixteen persons have died with that disease, and but ten persons are now sick—that in all these cases the probability is, the infection was taken in or near the town dock;—and in no instance has it appeared the infection has been communicated from one person to another.—no physician, nurse, or attendant on the sick, having as yet taken the disorder. In other respects the town is as healthy as it has been for several years past.

The selectmen have taken, and are taking, every precaution, to remove from those places all cause of infection.

By order of the selectmen,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town clerk.

N. B. At the same consultation the physicians gave their opinion, that lobsters and oysters at this season of the year, and until the middle of September, are extremely pernicious to the health, and predisposes to putrid disorders.

Our French papers are replete with articles indicating the speedy renewal of hostilities between Austria and France; and of the formation of a powerful coalition against that devastating republic. The world has long seen the overbearing arrogance and ambition of the French Directory; and is only waiting a favourable opportunity to give them a severe check. If the nations unite their forces—act heart and in hand—and when they put their hand to the plough, swear they will not look back; we may augur, that the ebb time of the French will be as rapid as their flood. Their conduct in Switzerland has cemented the resentment and abhorrence of all nations; and every oration to Heaven wafts myriads of prayers for the downfall of the most abominable tyranny, that ever afflicted the world. They will be heard and answered.

Starvation begins to take hold of the teeth of the West-Indies. Hugues looks blue, and, it is said, begins to relax in his infamies. Hedonville assumes great liberality—and the black general Toussaint, is preparing halliards for hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

Capt. Tucker, arrived here on Wednesday, from Cape-Anne, brought with him 30 recruits for the Herald sloop of war. It is worthy of mention, and reflects high honour on all concerned, that one officer (Mr. Hutchins, 1st lieutenant of the Herald) recruited the entire number, who are all natives of Cape-Anne. Such was the alacrity and promptitude which animated the advocates of their country's honour, that at a short warning they assembled in town, and marched, accompanied by the most respectable inhabitants, to their point of embarkation, where they were saluted with 3 cheers; and at the moment of time when they were ordered on board, the roll was called, and not a man was found missing. Cape-Anne has ever ranked in the foremost grade of federal towns. It has furnished many men for the Constitution. If an equal spirit pervades the whole country, we are a nation of invincibles.

CURIOSITY.

In digging the foundation of a store, in Oliver's Dock, the workmen yesterday found a live eel 18 inches long, and 20 feet from the surface.

August 6.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By Messrs. Baskin and Monmouth, from London, we have received a small file of the Morning Herald, to June 9.—They contain not an article of news from the continent; but, we are sorry to observe, are almost exclusively filled, with accounts from Ireland, of a dangerous and destructive rebellion having broke out,

with increased and aggravated cruelty. At Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, great devastation had been committed, particularly in the latter country, of which the following are some of the particulars:

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

LONDON, June 9.

The Dublin mail of the 4th inst. arrived yesterday, by which we have received newspapers and letters of that date. No bulletin relative to the operations of the army had been published by government for the two preceding days, and, from the general complexion of our private advices, we are apprehensive that they were in possession of no intelligence, the publication of which would afford any satisfaction to the friends of order and tranquillity. There has been no general action, and it is supposed that the rebels, conscious of their inability to cope successfully with the king's troops in fair and open combat, mean to confine themselves, for the present, to a system of partial and predatory warfare, by which only they can expect to hold out for any length of time, or to supply their grand body with the immense quantities of provisions which they must necessarily consume. In pursuance of this plan, they frequently issue forth from their head quarters, on the Wexford mountain, and some smart skirmishing has lately been the consequence of those movements. For the most part, victory has been favourable to his majesty's forces; but in one affair, we lament to state, the insurgents have unfortunately triumphed, and the defeat of the royal army has been of the most disastrous nature. A detachment of the military, under the command of colonel Lambert Walpole, nephew to lord Walpole and deputy adjutant-general in Ireland, consisting, according to some accounts, of between five and six hundred, but according to others, of only three hundred, with several pieces of artillery, being on their march from the neighbourhood of Ros to co-operate with the main army under generals Eustace, Fawcett and Johnstone, who had formed a plan of attacking the rebels in their fastness in three different points, were surprised by a numerous body of the rebels, who, while they were passing a defile, rushed suddenly upon them, and commenced a vigorous attack.

The military resisted with the utmost valour, and an obstinate and bloody conflict ensued, which, painful to relate, terminated in the defeat of his majesty's troops, and the death of their gallant commander colonel Walpole, a very deserving and highly esteemed officer, who is stated to have been literally blown to pieces by a cannon shot. The loss of the insurgents on this occasion, which must have been immense, is not mentioned, nor has any correct account of that of the military been yet received. The statements which have come to hand are various and contradictory; some computing it at only one hundred men killed, while others make it amount to three hundred. It is added, that five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the rebels during the rout of his majesty's troops, the surviving part of whom effected their retreat with considerable difficulty. The whole of these accounts, however, may be greatly exaggerated. We sincerely hope this will prove to be the fact; but they came to us through such respectable channels as render it impossible for us to treat them with silent indifference.

The articles of intelligence contained in the Dublin papers we have given under the head Ireland. Such speak of new plots, conspiracies and arrests; and report that some advantages have been obtained over the Wexford rebels, the grand body of whom are supposed to be completely surrounded by his majesty's forces. Mr. Bacon an eminent tailor, to whom the rank of major-general in the rebel army had been offered, was hanged on Carlisle bridge on Monday last, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. Military law has been proclaimed in the city of Limerick, and, on the whole, the situation of Irish affairs appears to become more dreadful and lamentable every day. We still, however, remain in hopes that the vigorous measures pursuing by government to quell the daring and infamous rebellion will, ere long, prove completely successful. As many troops as can be spared from other parts of the country are on their march towards the insurgent counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow; but as the disaffected state of the north, as well as the south, renders it unsafe to draw the military in any great number from those quarters, ten thousand men, including several regiments of cavalry, are immediately to be sent from England, for the purpose of aiding those who are at present on their march to attack the rebels.

No time is to be lost in sending a reinforcement. The insurgents, we doubt not, may be speedily subdued, and the country restored to tranquillity, by a timely exertion of our military strength; but if the blow is deferred till the appearance of foreign aid to the rebels, there is too much reason to fear that the whole kingdom will exhibit one dreadful scene of rebellion and carnage.

NEW-YORK, August 9. POSTSCRIPT.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Boston, who sailed from Falmouth in the British packet, on the 12th of June, and on the 18th July, a few leagues from Halifax, got on board a fishing sloop, bound to Boston, where he arrived on Saturday last.

By this gentleman we are favoured with the STAR of the 4th and 7th of June; which, besides many other articles, we are unable to give this day, afford the following latest European intelligence.

Off the Western Islands, the packet had an engagement with a French privateer, which lasted two hours, in which capt. Salner was slightly wounded—none killed on board the packet. As the Princess Royal packet beat off the privateer they could not at-

certain her loss. The packet received some trifling injury, and a ball went through the boat on deck.

It will be seen that lord Fitzgerald is dead of his wounds.

There has been a duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierny, in consequence of some observations on Mr. Pitt in the house of parliament by the latter gentleman. A brace a piece were discharged, but no blood shed.

The Star of June 4th says, "Mr. Pitt continues very much indisposed, and it is said the Bath waters are recommended."

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

The rapid dissemination of reports respecting the re-appearance of that mortal enemy of our city, the yellow fever, have within these few days excited the most alarming apprehensions. A meeting of the college of physicians was held last evening; when it is said they advised to the immediate evacuation of the square in Water-street, between Walnut and Spruce. Dr. Duffield and Dr. Parke, who have this day made a very general inquiry through that neighbourhood, have, however, been unable to ascertain any cases of sickness.

Considerable alarm has prevailed for two or three days past (but particularly yesterday) from a report of the yellow fever, which has heretofore so severely scourged us having again visited this city. This report originated, we believe, from several having been seized with a violent fever in the neighbourhood of Ross's wharf (some of whom are dead, and others dangerously sick) occasioned, it is supposed, by a damaged cargo of coffee which had been landed there. A few days will discover whether or not the alarm is well founded, as to its being the yellow fever.

[American Daily Advertiser.]

Extract of a from Cape Francois, dated July 14.

"By the same cartel which brought me your very attentive and obliging detail of politics," I am enabled to return you my most hearty thanks for that very correct and complete statement of affairs. It confirms the general opinion entertained here that war is inevitable, and the surprise and alarm it has created is very considerable.

"The American merchants who have property here, see no immediate way of securing it against confiscation should such an act take place; there is only one prize brig in port able to take freight, and the produce in possession of the Americans and ready to ship would load five or six; we cannot expect them from America, therefore must employ prize vessels if they can be found and obtained in this case the detention here, the uncertainty of actual hostilities and the risk home puts it out of our power to determine at present which plan to pursue. Many accounts, particularly outstanding debts, require much time to settle them.

"My apprehensions of confiscation arise from a French letter lately received from America, which mentions that such a proposition was then before congress; the injustice and consequently the improbability of the act prevents our giving any credit to the report; but you know on what slight pretences are sometimes grounded the most unjustifiable measures.

"I am extremely pleased to observe by the papers that one pure spirit of unbounded patriotism glows in the breasts of the great body of Americans throughout the United States.

"I most sincerely hope the measures pursuing by government will conduce to a speedy settlement of all differences, and the restoration of all property unjustly seized and detained by France.

"Are you not mistaken in your opinion that 'through the channel of St. Thomas' the islands can procure supplies of provisions nearly as plentifully and cheap as usual.' Consider this island is declared in a state of blockade, and should the British send a ship or two to cruise off St. Thomas, would it not be intercepting 7-8ths of all vessels bound to or from that port? Consider also that hurtless vessels cannot ply to windward, nor successfully amongst the islands; besides the difficulty of investing the proceeds, and the still greater difficulty of escaping the all-devouring gains of administration. In this island the commerce of the Danes has been no more respected than that of the United States; and unless some carrier is respected and protected, should the non-intercourse act continue, I foresee misery and misfortunes which, from motives of humanity, I could wish to be averted from the people of my nation."

Received by the Two Sisters, —, in nine days from Cape Francois.

Arrete, containing the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the Executive Directory, decrees:

1. Neutral vessels, and consequently Americans, laden with provision, or dry goods, shall continue to be admitted into the French ports of St. Domingo.

2. There shall be taken on account of the administration a part only of the provisions, which shall be afterwards paid for in course in colonial commodities, after deducting the duties of export and import.

The owners shall have the free disposal of the dry goods.

3. These vessels shall not be seized by the ships of war or the privateers of the republic, when their destination shall be evidently for any French ports in St. Domingo, remaining faithful to the republic, even in case of hostilities between the republic and one of the powers at present neutral.

The present decree shall be printed, read, published, posted up, and addressed to the judges of the peace and commissaries of the Executive Directory at the

municipal administrations of the maritime cantons, to all the consuls and agents of the republic, amongst neutral or allied powers, who are invited to give it the greatest publicity; it shall be moreover inserted in the official bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at the Cape, 20th Messidor, sixth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

BALTIMORE, August 8.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated 23d July.

"Enclosed you have a proclamation by which you will see the intention of this government in case of war with America."

[Our readers will see this arrete under the Philadelphia head.]

Extract of a letter received to-day, by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Philadelphia.

"The fever has again made its appearance, and instead of infancy and regularly progressing to convalescence, it has attacked in full force, and its wounds are very fatal.

"On former occasions we could trace it with the wind, in regular succession, but now a whole neighbourhood seems to have instant infection; and before the inhabitants knew of a positive case, the increase was in three days to 8 or 10, and within half a vessel discharging purid coffee. I will not say they were all the yellow fever; but when in every instance they have baffled medical skill, the proof is almost conclusive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Greenville, in the state of Tennessee, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 20th July, 1798.

"You can hardly conceive what an effect the publication of the dispatches from our envoys has had in this country. The French were left without a friend. I have heard from several sources, that Kentucky exhibits a most striking instance of the change in political sentiments occasioned by them. A few days ago I rode several miles in company with a gentleman who had lately passed through Lexington and other places of importance in that state. He alluded to me, that the most sanguine admirers of the French politics and government had become heartily disgusted with them; and that it was generally remarked, that the French, instead of being engaged in the acquisition of rational liberty were aiming at universal despotism."

Annapolis, August 16.

THE citizens of Annapolis, after subscribing a liberal and adequate sum for the purpose of erecting a battery and mounting a number of pieces of artillery thereon, for the defence and protection of said city and harbour, appointed the following gentlemen a committee for carrying the same into effect, viz.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
JOHN SHAW,
JOHN GASSAWAY,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL GODMAN.

The work has not been commenced, as the committee has not yet been able to procure the assent of the proprietors of the ground whereon it is proposed to erect said battery, but as soon as the same can be had every exertion will be made to complete the same as speedily as possible.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HENRY,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that the store-house of Robert Macgill, of Prince-George's county, was, on the seventeenth day of July last, consumed by fire, and, that on the twenty-fourth day of the same month, the tobacco house the property of Joseph Duval, was also consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have, therefore, thought proper, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice in the commission of the said crime, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,
NATHAN PINNEY, Clerk
of the Governor and
Council of the State
of Maryland.

"THE subscriber will attend at Upper Marlborough on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of next month, being the second, third, and fourth days of Prince-George's county court, for the purpose of receiving monies due him in that county for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, &c. &c. Persons indebted are therefore earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances at that time. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly called on, as indulgence to them cannot be further extended.

FREDERICK GREEN.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, August 17,
Will be presented, a COMEDY, called,

The Country Girl.

To which will be added (for that night only) a Pan-
tomime Entertainment, (interspersed with
dialogues,) called,

The Enchanted Castle : Or, The Birth of Harlequin.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high
court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will
SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on
Friday the 7th of September next, at eleven o'clock
in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH'S
DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the prop-
erty of SAMUEL MAYNARD, sen. lying in Anne-
Arundel county, with about two miles of the Ches-
apeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it
valuable meadow ground, the greatest part of the re-
sidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on
which the above property is sold are, that the pur-
chaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the
trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with
interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

August 13, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this
city, deceased, are requested to meet at the
subscriber's house on the fifteenth of next month, in
order to receive their dividend of the estate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, August 15, 1798.

Musical instruments tuned and re-
paired.

PETER LEDOUX, Mechanician,

HAVING already informed his friends, and the
public in general, that he tunes and repairs all
the different kinds of musical instruments generally in
use in this city, such as harpsichords, spinets, forte-
pianos, violins, &c. &c. he takes the present oppor-
tunity of offering his sincere acknowledgements to
them, and particularly to his subscribers, for the
approbation and flattering encouragement he has re-
ceived, and receives every day. He engages, with
accuracy, dispatch, and the most scrupulous care, to
repair completely, and on very moderate terms, the
instruments intrusted to his care, with punctuality.
In tuning the forte-pianos of those persons who will
agree with him by the year or quarter, not only in
town, but also in the country, he has the fullest per-
fession, and he assures those who may please to favour
him with their commands, that he will give entire
satisfaction. Orders left for him at Mr. Marye's,
music teacher, in Annapolis; in Baltimore, at his
lodgings in Pratt-street, corner of Charles street, No.
13, or at the Musical Repository store of Mr. Car,
No. 6, in Gay-street, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, August 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
RICHARD HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are desired to bring them in,
properly authenticated, for settlement, and those in-
debted are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH HOPKINS, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 8, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are requested to bring them in,
legally authenticated, for adjustment, those who are
indebted to said estate are requested to make imme-
diate payment, to

JAMES GAITHER, Administrator.

August 15, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the tenth
instant, a negro woman named GRACE, she
is a small sized woman, about thirty years of age; she
had on and took with her, one white jacket and pet-
ticoat, one blue calico habit, and one green stuff pet-
ticoat, and a black felt hat, with a black ribbon
round the crown; she was purchased by the
subscriber from Mr. JAMES HINDMAN, as trustee
of the estate of Mr. RICHARD LLOYD; it is supposed
she will attempt to go on the eastern shore where she
was purchased from. I will pay the above reward to
any person who will secure her in any gaol, so that
I may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought
home.

THOMAS O. WILLIAMS.

Prince George's county, August 12, 1798.

THE partnership of ZACHARIAH and LEWIS
DUVALL has this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to
make immediate payment to Lewis Duvall, who in-
forms his friends and the public in general, that
he has on hand an assortment of DRY and WET
GOODS, all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, July 23, 1798.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following
property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in School-street, where the subscriber
formerly lived, now in possession of Mr.
RICHARD OWEN, a house in Church-street, formerly
occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins
that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient
either for a store or office; there are three other small
tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house
which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any
part of this property will be sold low. For terms ap-
ply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber
that the personal estate of the late Mr. WIL-
LIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will
not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom,
notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate,
that on the first Monday in October next they are re-
quested to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their
claims against the deceased, properly authenticated,
at which time and place it is the intention of the ex-
ecutor to make a proportionable division of the assets,
according to the act of assembly in such case made and
provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor
of WILLIAM.

August 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new stock
of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in
arrears, are hereby informed that it is necessary to
collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the
demands against them; and therefore we are obliged
to inform those who are indebted; that unless they
pay both principal and interest to Wm. HARTSHORNE,
treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September
next, their several shares will be sold by public auc-
tion, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in
Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, } Directors.

An election for a president and four directors will
be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the
first Monday in August next, when an account of the
expenditures, and a report of the progress of the work
done for the year past, will be laid before the stock-
holders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on
the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn
river, containing between three and four hundred
acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from
the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Anna-
polis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large
proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is
fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and
farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds
with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper sea-
sons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake
Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its
situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty
panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-
house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous
situation of this property it must be an object to per-
sons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply
to LAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the sub-
scriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel coun-
ty.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th
inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES,
about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing
is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit,
but except his coat and shirt; his other clothes con-
sisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr.
LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last
winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name
of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended,
had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-
town. The above described fellow may attempt to
get there, or harbour with his father, who is called
NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation
of Mr. DAVID STEVART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS'S,
on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said ne-
gro and brings him home, or secures him in any
gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above
reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are
forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at
their peril.

June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from deal-
ing with any of his slaves in any manner or
way whatever, without leave in writing from himself,
or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will
be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in
force against any offenders.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis,

June 12, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to ap-
ply for a commission to Anne-Arundel county
court, at their next September term, to mark and
bound a tract of land called MANSFIELD'S UNITED
FRIENDSHIP.

JACOB ADAMS.

Baltimore, August 1, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a
SILVER WATCH, No. 12296, made by
H. BAYAT, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal,
the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which
is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold,
the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has
found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber,
shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

Seth Sweetser;

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assort-
ment of Ladies fancy coloured kid slippers,
with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with
cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also
received from Boston a quantity of sole leather and
shoe-thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has
an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to
call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance
with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the
general assembly, at their next session, to allow
me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and
unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

NOTICE.

FINDING generally that but little regard hath
hitherto been paid to my frequent applications
for the discharge of debts due me, and apprehending
the like inattention would be shewn to future requests,
I am resolved to spend no more time in personal so-
licitation; those, therefore, who are interested will
please to take notice, that after the middle of next
month all unsettled accounts shall be lodged with a
lawyer, and suits thereon commenced without any
discrimination whatever. Having declined business
in Annapolis it is presumed no apology will be deemed
necessary for a strict adherence to this measure. Mr.
J. N. STOCKERT is fully authorized to settle accounts
and pass receipts in my absence.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

July 30, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, on the Head of South river,
negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-
eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet
four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in
common use to house work; she is a very good
spinner; and, in fact, understands how to do an thing
about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took
with her more than one suit; she has been seen in
Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may
now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to
any person that will bring her home, or secure her so
that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridge-
ment of the laws of Maryland
may be had at this office.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,
EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes
were selected last year from an excellent flock of
sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in
good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands
high, and four years old.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SAMUEL and PAUCE is this
day dissolved by mutual consent.

Annapolis, July 19, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 25th of June last, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOE, but since calls himself JAMES, and says that he belongs to JOSEPH CARTER, of Baltimore county, and lives about 5 miles from Baltimore city, state of Maryland; he is very black, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim made; his clothing is a black furred hat, striped nankeen coat, white cotton jacket, white shirt, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, and new shoes, with ribbons in them, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desirous to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 9th, 1798.

A Ferry Boat,

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends, that he has lately removed to Annapolis; where he intends to keep a ferry boat, and has now a new boat, just from the stocks, calculated particularly as a passage boat to carry horses and carriages, with good accommodations for gentlemen, and is now established to run from Annapolis to Rock-Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot, and Cook's point; she will lie at Mr. Carroll's wharf. All gentlemen who may think proper to employ him may be assured of the greatest attention and best endeavours to expedite the passage.

Annapolis, July, 1798. CELE TUCKER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, on their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners, of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to ROBERT HENKIN, of West River, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

THE subscriber intends to partition the near country course for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called RAN'S FARM, and also for a commission to mark and bound a small parcel of land, purchased of Robert Henkin, adjoining the same.

JOHN F. BOWEN,

Prince-George's county, July 15, 1798.

REPORT. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Annapolis, June 26th, 1798.

WHEREAS the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the said return should be agreeably to the forms furnished by the adjutant-general. In pursuance of these orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, address the major-generals of the several divisions, and forwarded to them the necessary blanks for the purpose of facilitating the returns agreeably to the said orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general assembly of this state.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cause of causes which had, or might then exist, to prevent in so extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several similar directions were thought necessary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this situation was the militia, on the 7th of August, 1797, when in consequence of a communication from the secretary of war, requiring the detachment pursuant to the act of congress, for the organizing, arming and equipping 5202 men from this state, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it necessary to order that the adjutant-general should lay before the executive of the state, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was also immediately made known to the major-generals.

On the 14th of the same month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general should call on the commanders of division to furnish without delay their quota required by the president of the United States, of this state, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. Their orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the several divisions were also forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of division.

The adjutant-general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 23d of September, 1797, requested of the major-generals, that they would, as early as possible, forward to this office, returns of the drafts in their respective divisions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the second day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the request to the major-generals, that he might be enabled to give the necessary information to the commander in chief, and to the president of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with these general orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various instances having been ineffectually repeated, it is not without some degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a sense of public duty, is constrained once more to renew them. He is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, arising from the manifold defects in the militia system, but he had flattered himself that the zeal of the officers would have surmounted them long before this time.

As the aspect of our public affairs is extremely hostile, and as a speedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earnestly pressed by the commander in chief, upon all the officers, especially those whose immediate duty it is to exert themselves in completing the drafts, so as to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the second and third divisions are directed to state to the commander in chief the causes of delay. In their absence out of the state, the eldest brigadier will attend to the discharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,

HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HORSE MILLS, at the Head of Maguohy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hopk Mill, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract. It is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-courses; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-one lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of large trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue room of Messrs. Evers and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the vendue room, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evers Creek Farm, containing four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Evers's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of Well-Rose, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, such as even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Raisin, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Ross's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Mennison.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:

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